

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy;
moderate northeast and east winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 44; lowest, 32.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 110.

++++

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1918.

Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALLIES AND U. S. PLAN QUICK ACTION TO END RUSSIAN TERRORISM

President Wilson and Entente Premiers Decide to Send Troops at Once.

AIM TO RESTORE ORDER

Operations Probably Will Start From Black Sea Naval Bases.

FOOD WILL NOT BE SENT

World Peace Not Possible, Leaders Say, Until Bolsheviks Are Ousted.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A definite programme of action by the Allies and the United States looking to the establishment of some semblance of order in Russia is in the making, according to diplomatic advice received here.

President Wilson and the Entente premiers are understood to have exchanged views on this subject and the tentative plan is to begin military operations this winter instead of next spring, as originally planned. The paramount need of stamping out anarchy and chaos is described as the chief motive for the plan.

Though the expedition necessarily will be military in character, it will in no sense be war waged against the Russians but rather an extension of the idea of police duty to protect foreign interests as well as the interests of civilian Russians.

The Bolshevik, although upward of a million strong, according to latest report are in no condition to offer real resistance to any organized plan to bring relief to specific localities.

Warships Already Active.

The British warships in the Gulf of Finland, the allied warships now established on the shores of the White and Black seas, in a sense are carrying out the mandate of civilization in protecting the people from the outrages of Bolshevik anarchy and the outrages of the Bolsheviks who consistently bring ruin and disaster wherever they take control.

The extent of the military operations is as yet undetermined, so far as known. It will doubtless be participated in by the Japanese as well as the French and British, and probably will be along the lines planned months ago before President Wilson used his influence to curtail the size and scope of the expedition.

The President's decision was partly based on purely military reasons, so far as French or British or American troops were concerned, because he felt that maximum effort was needed on the western front.

The idea also was advanced by special investigators of the Creel committee that the use of the Bolsheviks in Siberia or in Russia would have very serious consequences.

Necessary for Peace Work.

It is realized by President Wilson and the Entente Premiers that to establish anything resembling world peace at the conference table at Versailles, sending one-sixth of the world, remains in a perpetual state of civil war and anarchy. The need therefore of some sort of solution is recognized.

No attempt is going to be made to send food or relief to Petrograd and other centers where the Bolsheviks are starving as a result of the mismanagement of the Bolshevik and other socialist dreamers. One official to-day said frankly that the fanatics and their dupes "do not deserve help" because there is ample food within easy access if they only had the sense necessary to employ the required methods to insure its transportation.

The fact that the Bolsheviks have procured arms from the Germans and that many former German and Austrian prisoners have by necessity joined the Bolshevik cause does not warrant the belief that the Bolsheviks would be able to put up any sort of effective organized resistance to Entente military efforts, it is explained.

Paris, Dec. 18.—An American warship was ordered to-day to the Baltic to participate with the British fleet in reopening those waters, preserving order and maintaining the international character of the demonstration.

MOTHER THINKS CZAR LIVES.

Dowager Empress Receives Letters Purporting to Come From Him.

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, Dec. 18.—The mother of former Emperor Nicholas of Russia, who is living near Livadia, in the Crimea, has been receiving letters every day purporting to come from the former ruler, according to Polish official reports from Sebastopol.

The Dowager Empress and all about her are convinced that Nicholas Romanoff is still alive.

U. S. WILL HOLD RAILROADS TILL CONGRESS ACTS

Wilson and McAdoo Have No Intention of Releasing Them Next Month.

N. Y. RUMORS ARE DENIED

Washington Officials Inclined to Suspect Reports Indicate Market Plot.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Administration will retain control of the railroads at least during the present session of Congress. Director-General McAdoo has no intention of turning the roads back before Congress has an opportunity to consider the question of extension of Government control it was learned authoritatively to-day.

This sets at rest rumors that unless quicker sympathy with the five year extension plan was received from Congress it was intended to release all the railroads early next month.

Reports in New York financial circles that members of House and Senate committees had been advised that the roads would be turned back after without foundation it was said. Director-General McAdoo has made no statement on the subject, but it is known that he has absolutely no intention of following the course reported.

The President and the Director-General are prepared to give the present Congress every possible opportunity to act on the suggestion made by the President in his annual message and on the recommendations made by the Director-General less than a week ago.

Hearings to Be Held.

It was pointed out to-day that Commerce committee in the House of Congress are preparing to hold hearings on the railroad situation immediately after the holidays and that any action looking toward relinquishment of the roads would be a deliberate slap at Congress. The President would be in the position of asking the legislators to do something and then at the same time taking the matter out of their hands before they had any opportunity to act.

The President and the Director-General are convinced that the railroads should be turned over to their owners promptly unless further railroad control is maintained until the new Congress convenes. They are prepared, however, to wait upon the present Congress to act upon the recommendations made and it can be positively stated that the status of the roads will not be changed during the life of this Congress. They will be relinquished from Government control, it was stated officially, only if Congress fails to take any action.

Officials here were keenly interested in the reports from New York's financial district and there was some disposition to scent a market plot. Efforts had been made to trace their origin, but without result.

Financial Aid for Roads.

Announcement probably will be made in the next few days of arrangements by which the War Finance Corporation will extend financial aid to the railroads under Government control.

The revolving fund of \$500,000,000, appropriated by Congress to aid the railroads in capital expenditures for equipment and betterment needed to increase efficiency has been nearly exhausted.

Director-General McAdoo and Secretary of the Treasury Glass are giving close study to the problem of procedure in obtaining the necessary funds. Additional money is necessary to carry out the programme of improvements already approved by the Railroad Administration. It is expected that the situation will gradually improve after the first of the year with increased revenues and no back pay to meet, but the process will be too slow to meet the immediate situation.

ARTHUR HENDERSON DEFINITELY BEATEN

Other British Ministers Doubtful of Election.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Formation of the new British Government remains in an indeterminate stage pending formal announcement of the vote, which will be made December 28. Several Ministers now in office are still doubtful of the success of their election, notably George N. Barnes, who is in the War Cabinet without portfolio; Thomas J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty; and G. H. Roberts, the Labor Minister.

Arthur Henderson, the labor leader in the opposition, has been defeated definitely. The Air Minister's resignation has not been announced officially, although the air force no longer will rank as a separate service but will be administered by the War Office as a branch of the army, coming under the Department of War, Lord Milner, who also is understood on good authority to have resigned.

Official announcement of the names of the British delegates to the peace conference will not be made until the result of the elections is known and the new Government formed.

Belgium Forms Peace Committee. BRUSSELS, Dec. 18.—Permanent committees have been formed by the Belgian Government to decide upon important problems which develop at the peace conference. These committees will sit at Brussels.

KNOX OUTLINES A NEW DOCTRINE TO INSURE PEACE

American Freedom Dependent Upon Europe's, He Says in Senate Speech.

NATIONS' LEAGUE A PERIL

Favors an Accord Established by This War—Wants Peace Conference Unhindered.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The attitude of virtually all of the Senate Republicans and a respectable number of Democrats in that body toward including provisions in the peace treaty for a league of nations and definition of "freedom of the seas," outlined in the resolution introduced recently by Senator Knox, was explained by the Pennsylvania Senator in a careful speech to-day.

The speech followed a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee, where the resolution was considered without action by the committee.

It developed at the committee meeting that a policy of "watchful waiting" on results of the coming deliberations at Versailles will be the Democratic policy. Republicans for a man are ready to vote now for the favorable report of the Knox resolution and its adoption by the Senate. Democrats of the Foreign Relations Committee, however, express timidity over the situation. They said to-day that they did not want to hamper the American delegates by seeming to dictate their policy in advance of its enunciation at Versailles.

The Republican "comeback" to this suggested policy by the Democrats was that it was all very well to talk about not hampering the development of the policies of the American delegates, but it was somewhat hard to discern at this range whether there was any such thing as a policy in the minds of the American delegation.

Will Demand Action.

The committee adjourned to meet on Saturday. Knox said that the Republicans will demand action. They will be satisfied if the committee reports the Knox resolution adversely or reports it without recommendation at all.

If the timidity of the Democrats should carry them to the point of refusing to take any action, the Republicans are prepared to resort to the rule of the Senate which permits of a committee being discharged from further consideration of a measure, and on this point the Republicans are assured that the fullest debate may be forced in the Senate whether the majority members of the Foreign Relations Committee decide to pigeonhole the resolution or not.

The main issue, in the minds of the Republican leaders, is the assurance of unlimited discussion of the merits of the league of nations and the freedom of the seas programme in the Senate. To-day's address by Senator Knox, delivered with gravity and force, was the beginning. Despite the alleged unwillingness of the majority to act they must listen and in the listening the voice of the opposition will be heard.

Senator Knox took the ground that the issues to be decided first by the peace conference were the issues of the war between the United States and the Central Powers on one side and the Central Powers on the other. The issue of the league of nations and revision of the established laws of the sea were matters at issue between the Allies themselves and all neutrals.

Senator Knox pointed out that on the first point, the making of the peace, there was unanimity among the Allies. Upon the other questions there was diversity of opinion. He pleaded for a restriction of the first efforts of the peace conference to the fundamental question of the establishment of peace. On the immediate duty of the conference Senator Knox said:

"The definite problem is: By what measures as to 'restitution, reparation and guarantee' shall we assure that the war won shall stay won; that the menace now removed shall stay forever removed? Germany in a broad sense is the question by what measures of safeguard we may make the recurrence of any similar menace in the future most improbable. Germany too in this broad sense are certain of the questions of the conditions

Continued on Fifth Page.

Two Parties Will Help Soldiers' Smoke Fund

THE dance of the Red Corner Club at Palm Garden to-night will be for the benefit of THE SUN Tobacco Fund. To-morrow night another big party will be held at the Hotel McAlpin to help the fund. Details of these entertainments will be found on page 7.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

WILSON EXPECTED IN LONDON DEC. 26; STANDS FIRM ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS; SINK GERMAN FLEET, U. S. PROPOSAL

LLOYD GEORGE CANCELS TRIP

Will Confer With President in British Capital Instead of Paris.

EMPIRE IS REPRESENTED

War Cabinet and Heads of Colonial Governments in Conference.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The evening newspapers announce that President Wilson is coming to London immediately after Christmas for a series of conferences here instead of in Paris. Premier Lloyd George and Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, therefore have deferred their trips to Paris, where it originally was planned to hold the conferences.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour have changed their plan to go to Paris Friday to meet President Wilson, as it is possible that the President will come to London directly after Christmas. Unofficial reports say that the President is expected here December 26.

It is on the President's own suggestion that he is coming to England next week. A communication to that effect was received by the British Government this morning. A reply was sent to the President welcoming the suggestion.

As a result it will not be necessary for Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour to go to Paris, as it is expected that the conference between the President and the British statesmen preliminary to the interallied conference in Paris can be completed during the President's stay here.

The Press Association issued an official statement that President Wilson was coming to London after Christmas. The date has not been definitely fixed, but he is expected within a fortnight.

The Premier's departure for Paris has been postponed in consequence of the statement adds, and President Wilson and the Premier will hold in London the preliminary conversations which were to have been held in the French capital.

The members of the War Cabinet and representatives of the British Dominions and of India held an important conference to-day at Premier Lloyd George's official residence in Downing street. It is understood that various matters likely to arise at the peace conference were discussed.

Premier Lloyd George presided at the meeting. Those present included Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Lord Chamberlain, Earl Curzon, Gen. Louis Botha, Lieut.-Gen. Smuts, Sir Joseph Cook, Australian Minister of the Navy; Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, and the Maharajah of Bikanir and Sir S. P. Sinha, representatives of India in the War Cabinet.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin, who wants President Wilson to visit Ireland, urges mass meetings throughout Ireland for the purpose of making the invitation unanimous.

Senator Knox's Position.

583 BOMBS DROPPED IN PARIS AIR RAIDS

Long Range Cannon Fired 168 Shells, Killing 196.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Figures are now made public regarding the air raids and long range cannon bombardment of Paris, exclusive of the suburbs.

In 1914 Forty-five bombs were dropped; in 1915, seventy, sixty-two of them March 29; in 1916, sixty-one and in 1917, eleven. During the last ten months of the war there were 1,211 casualties from 395 bombs. The total number of bombs dropped was 583.

Airplanes and Zeppelins dropped 228 bombs August 8, killing two persons and injuring 392. The long range cannon fired 168 shells into Paris, killing 196 and wounding 417. On last Good Friday more than 100 persons were killed.

SWISS WANT NO GERMANS.

Cold to Border Communes' Request to Be Taken In.

GENEVA, Dec. 18.—The German communes of Bussingen and Jestetten, near Schaffhausen, are agitating to be attached to Switzerland. Vorarlberg, part of the Austrian Tyrol, formally has demanded that the Swiss Government permit it to enter the Swiss Confederation as a new canton.

The Swiss, however, are disinclined to accept the offer.

Rumanian Prince in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Prince Nicholas of Rumania arrived in Paris to-day. He will stay two days in the capital and then proceed to England.

Wilson Denies He Has Indorsed Plan of League to Enforce Peace

PARIS, Dec. 18.—President Wilson this afternoon gave out the following statement:

The Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune this morning in a despatch accredited to its correspondent at Washington declared that before leaving for France I gave assurance that I approved of a plan formulated by the League to Enforce Peace. This statement is entirely false.

I am, as every one knows, not only in favor of a League of Nations, but believe the formation of such a league absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of peace. But the particular plan of the League to Enforce Peace I have never directly or indirectly indorsed.

[The League to Enforce Peace is headed by ex-President Taft and its ideas antedated President Wilson's idea of a League of Nations by years. The Taft plan would provide for an international court, for international boards of conciliation and specifically for an international police force made up of the navies of the world. The main inconsistency between the Taft and Wilson plans is in the provision for an international police force made up from national navies. Indorsement of this would commit the President to a definite limitation of the size of the American navy, which is not in keeping with the Administration plan to have a navy equal to any other in the world.]

PEACE TABLE TO LIMIT VOTE

Small Nations Will Not Have Same Voice as Associated Powers.

DATE STILL UNCERTAIN

Newspapers Various Place It at January 10 to 15—Informal Meetings First.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The first meeting of the peace conference in Paris will determine what countries shall be represented and the voting strength of their delegations. Opinion in British diplomatic circles is that each country may send as many representatives as it likes, but the number of votes allotted to each nation will be determined by the conference itself.

The smaller nations could not expect to have the same voting strength as the United States, Great Britain, France or Italy.

There will be only one peace conference, not separate conferences for each of the enemy Powers with which the associated Governments signed a separate armistice.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—This morning's Paris newspapers variously place the probable date of the opening of the peace conference at from January 10 to January 15. The meetings preliminary to the conference will take place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with Premier Clemenceau presiding. Prior to this extremely important conference will be held, including one which President Wilson will have with David Lloyd George, the British Premier.

Most satisfactory reports are in circulation regarding the interviews Premier Clemenceau and Marshal Foch have had with the American President.

BUCHAREST LEGATION RIFLED BY GERMANS

American Property Worth \$100,000 Carried Off.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The American Legation in Bucharest was rifled when American Minister Vopicka returned there from Jassy last Friday. Mr. Vopicka reported to the State Department to-day that goods valued at more than \$100,000 were stolen from twenty-two trunks which had been left at the legation by Americans for safe keeping. The seals on the doors were broken and the legation building seriously damaged. Germans are believed by the Minister to have been responsible.

Mr. Vopicka left Bucharest when the Rumanian court and Government were compelled to flee from the capital in November, 1916, at the approach of the German army. Many persons had deposited their valuables at the legation, as it was impossible to move them away.

WANTS KAISER PUNISHED.

Penna. Congressmen Introduce Bill Demanding Trial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Trial and punishment of William Hohenzollern and every one associated with him in violation of the law of nations and the committing of brutal atrocities in the war is demanded in a joint resolution introduced to-day by Representative Darrow (Pennsylvania), Republican.

Special Holiday Accommodations at U. S. Consolidated Ticket Office.

On December 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, consolidated Ticket Office will be kept open until 6:00 P. M. to accommodate holiday travel.—44.

BUREAUS CROWD PEACE LEADERS

Paris Overrun With Small Fry Officialdom and Tons of Archives.

BRITAIN IN THE LEAD

Mobilization of Four Years Invades French Capital as by Storm.

By H. WICKHAM STEED.

Foreign Editor of the London Times.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Many days, possibly some weeks, will pass before the business of the preliminary interallied peace conference can begin in earnest. Precious time is being wasted apparently without regard to the underlying realities of the situation. One of those realities is the natural anxiety of all the allied and associated troops to return home as soon as possible. Another is the necessity for coordinating a concrete interallied policy with regard to menacing developments, such as the Bolshevik invasion of Poland.

The arrival of President Wilson and the great cordiality of his reception by the people of Paris, a cordiality that can hardly be exaggerated, must be reckoned as a definite improvement in the somewhat chaotic outlook.

A Bureaucratic Invasion.

It would be a serious mistake to imagine the American President is disposed to let the grass grow under his feet or wait indefinitely until all the allied Governments have stacked hundreds of tons of archives in the requisitioned Paris hotels. British authorities would do well not to ignore the strong feeling growing here on this point. Even the moderate *Journal des Debats* now protests vigorously.

Paris, it says editorially, which escaped the Goths and Berthas, is likely to succumb under the weight of the paper and bureaucratic invasion. This is sheer madness. The emptiness of official brains never has been more apparent. A multitude of specialists and pyramids of files will throw us into inexplicable confusion. If the allied plenipotentiaries have not already got clear ideas upon the preliminary conditions of peace they never will have any.

British Plan Criticized.

None of them needs more than a bag of documents and a few assistants. In the interests of peace for the world and quiet for Paris this bureaucratic invasion should be stopped. The truth seems to be that the official British plan for mobilization to the peace conference was elaborated by a few red tape clerks in an obscure corner of some Government office during the last four and a half years. It now has been put into operation without regard to the necessities of the case.

The feeling is growing here—and in French circles only—that what is required is a prompt agreement by the allied delegates upon a few main principles and urgent problems. Some questions not ripe for immediate treatment or too thorny for direct solution may be studied at leisure and settled along sound lines by competent commissions. It is felt that making of peace is an earnest and urgent business and by no means a mere parade of officialdom.

Pace's Assassins Chosen by Lot.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Documents found on one of those arrested in connection with the assassination of President Pades last Saturday show that an extensive plot had been organized, the participants drawing lots to see who should strike the blow.

President to Reassure the British on Freedom of the Seas.

FOR STRONGER EMPIRE

Believes His Plan Is Not Menace to Safety of England.

CLEMENCEAU WON OVER

Will Back Idea in Principle at Least at Preliminary Meetings.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—President Wilson after four days of gathering the views of leaders in France still believes that a league of nations is indispensable to the maintenance of peace. The President made this plain to-day when he issued a statement denying a published story that he had accepted a plan formulated by the League to Enforce Peace.

It was said here that former President Taft personally submitted the plan of the League to Enforce Peace to President Wilson, who considered it as a portion of the great mass of material which is being assembled on the general subject. President Wilson, his advisers insist, sees no reason to change his belief that the foundation of a league of nations is inseparable from the actual treaty of peace itself.

These advisers say that the President in explaining his definition of "the freedom of the seas" will reassure Premier Lloyd George that he has no intention of demanding a reduction of the British navy to a point involving the unsafety of the empire, but will emphasize his feeling that the plan of a league will strengthen the empire.

It also became known to-day that Premier Clemenceau had been won over to the league of nations idea, in principle at least, and that the plan is certain to be incorporated in the preliminary peace treaty.

The American delegates have resolved to advocate the sinking of the surrendered enemy warships and resist any proposition to distribute them on the basis of naval losses. This announcement is made by those in close touch with the American representatives, who, it is added, feel that such a position would result in avoiding contention and materially support President Wilson's declaration that the war was not based on aggression or the acquisition of property.

Geddes Has Indorsed Idea.

England, through Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, had previously acquiesced in the American plan to destroy the captured or surrendered warships and it is declared will continue to support the United States, although it is expected that some of the lesser naval powers will demand that the prizes be distributed.

American naval stations will be maintained for at least a year at Brest, Gibraltar and in the Azores to render aid to American merchant ships. The consent of France, England and Portugal already has been secured. The aero and radio stations at these points will be in readiness to respond to calls for aid by American shipping in distress and facilities will be afforded for needed repairs and supplies.

Although the plans have not been developed, it is believed in naval circles that the Shipping Board desires the continuance of the manning of its ships with naval officers and crews until private capital is organized to undertake the great task of operating thousands of merchant vessels.

Reducing U. S. Naval Stations.

The other naval establishments in Europe have been ordered abandoned as rapidly as possible and progress in this direction has been considerable. The United States Navy had twenty-seven new stations along the European coast, the material of which, except at Brest, Gibraltar and the Azores, is being shipped home. Naval transports relieved of carrying munitions will hereafter convey food supplies.

It is expected that the army also will soon be able to use a number of its transports similarly on eastern voyages.

Demobilization of the naval personnel has been ordered to proceed rapidly on the basis of the transfer to the reserve lists of men and officers of good character and physique. The needs of the new merchant marine, it is calculated, will absorb as